Nebras Team

Anatomy & Embryology MCQs

Foundation Module

1st YEAR

ANATOMY

1. Superior has the same meaning as caudal

A. True
B. False

2. Median means nearer to the mid-line

A. True
B. False

3. Flexion means straightening

A. True
B. False

4. The plane the divides the body into superior and inferior portion is

A. Oblique plane
B. Sagittal plane
C. Transverse plane

5. The ..... Plane divides the body into right and left halves

A. Transverse
B. Sagittal
C. Coronal
D. Oblique

6. Concerning the anatomical position, which of the following is true :

A. The elbow and knee joints are extended
B. The body is upright
C. The upper limb at the sides of the trunk
D. The facing is looking anteriorly

7. Inferior is also called cranial.

A. True
B. False

8. Radius and ulna are non-parallel:

A. True
B. False

9. Planter surface of the foot is called:

A. Palm
B. Sole
C. Flexion
D. Adduction

10. All the bones in the following are from the axial skeleton except:

A. Skull
B. Vertebrae
C. Sternum
D. Scapula

11. All of the following are long bones EXCEPT:

A. Humorous
B. Femur
C. Sacrum

12. The sesamoid bone is

A. Skull
B. Patella
C. Scapula

13. Every long bone has an

A. Upper end
B. Shaft
C. Lower end
D. All the above

14. The growing end of humerus is the lower end and the growing end of the radius and ulna is the upper end

A. True
B. False

15. The growing end of the femur is the lower end, and the growing end of tibia and fibula is the upper end

A. True
B. False

16. The nutrient artery in the long bones is directed towards the non- growing end

A. True
B. False

17. The end of the long bone is called

A. Epiphysis
B. Diaphysis
C. Metaphysis

18. The shaft of the long bone is called diaphysis

A. True
B. False

19. In the long bone epiphysis is separated from diaphysis by

A. Collagen
B. Keratin
C. Cartilage

20. Nutrient artery enters the bone with a lot of direction:

A. True
B. False

21. Usually the male bones are:

A. Shorter than female
B. Thinner
C. Lighter
D. stronger

22. Which of these can slow the progress of osteoporosis: A. Moderate exercise

B. Milk and other calcium sources
C. The young white women
D. Calcium free food

23. Vertebral body is the ..... Part of the vertebrae:

A. Anterior
B. Posterior
C. Inferior
D. Superior

24. A site of attachment of muscles and ligaments:

A. Articular processes
B. Spinous processes
C. Pedicles
D Transverse process

25. The bone marrow acts as factory for the formation of: A. Hyaline cartilage

B. WBCs
C. Collagen
D. Synovial fluid

26. Vertebral column protects the spinal cord:

A. True
B. False

27. Vertebrae are:

A. Long bones
B. Short bones
C. Flat bones
D. Irregular bones

28. The irregular lines of the skull are:

A. Sutures
B. Gomphosis
C. Syndesmosis
D. Synchondrosis

29. There are no movements in the following EXCEPT: A. Sutures

B. Gomphosis
C. Syndesmosis
D. Symphysis

30. Pivot joint considers a:

A. Uniaxial
B. Biaxial
C. Polyaxial
D. Plane

31. There is a hinge joint between:

A. Humerus & ulna
B. Humerus & radius
C. Femur & tibia
D. Femur & fibula

32. Intercarpal joints consider:

A. Uniaxial
B. Biaxial
C. Polyaxial
D. Plane

33. Represents the most joints of the body:

A. Fibrous joints
B. Cartilaginous
C. Synovial
D. None of the above

34. All the bones of synovial joints are covered with hyaline cartilage:

A. True
B. False

35. The cardiac muscles consider:

A. Voluntary & striated
B. Involuntary & striated
C. Voluntary & non-striated
D. Involuntary & non-striated

36. There is a movement in. ..... Joints.

A. Fibrous
B. Primary cartilaginous
C. Synovial
D. Sutures

37. The bones in fibrous joints are rough in .....

A. Sutures
B. Gomphosis
C. Syndesmosis
D. Secondary cartilaginous joint

38. Joints allow limited movement.

A. Fibrous
B. Synchondroses
C. Symphysis
D. Synovial

39. Elbow joint is an example of ..... Joint.

A. Hinge
B. Pivot
C. Condylar
D. Ellipsoid

40. Triceps during elbow extension is an example of.

A. Prime mover
B. Antagonist
C Fixator
D. Synergist

41. The bones are peg & socket….

A. Sutures
B. Gomphosis
C. syndesmosis
D. Symphysis

42. The cartilage between bones / temporary in secondary cartilaginous.

A. True
B. False

43. Which of the following joint isn't related to the uniaxial synovial joints.

A. Hinge
B. Saddle
C. Pivot
D. Condylar

44. Bones are ball & socket in…….

A. Sutures
B. Gomphosis
C. Syndesmosis
D. Polyaxial joint

45 ..... Muscles are found in the wall of the alimentary canal.

A. Skeletal
B. Smooth
C. Cardiac

46. An example of Syndesmosis fibrous joints

A. Inferior Tibio-fibular joint
B. Distal Tibio-fibular joint
C. Skull
D. A &b

47. Joints with limited movement.

A. Vertebrae
B. Suture of the skull
C. Symphysis pubis
D. A&C

48. Example of pivot joints. ……..

A. Superior radio-ulnar
B. Sutures of the skull
C. Knee joint
D. Peg and socket

49. From the ellipsoid joints.....

A. Hip joint
B. Knee joint
C. The Wrist joint
D. Shoulder joint

50. Nerve supply of any joint, supply the muscle acting on this joint.

A. True
B. False

51. What is the term that describes the area near the head

A. Posterior
B. Anterior
C. Superior
D. Inferior

52. What is the type of intercarpal joint

A. Plane joint
B. Saddle joint
C. Syndesmosis joint
D. suture joint

53. A patient of was admitted with severe pain in knee joint and it was because of the decrease of the fluid which present Between the two bones, so which joint do you expect the problem was in

A. Synovial condyloid
B. Synovial pivot
C. Synovial hinge

54. What is the related organ to the spleen

A. Right renal
B. Left renal.

55. Which of the following pass in lienorenal ligament before its entry in the hilum

A. Splenic artery
B. Superior mesenteric artery
C. superior mesenteric vein
D. Splenic vein

56. A man had an accident and did an X-ray the doctor discovered that an organ hypochondrium was injured, What the number of ribs that this organ facing it

A. 9,10,11
B. 10,11,12
C. 8,9,10

57.Identify the type of this vertebra

A. Cervical vertebra
B. lumbar vertebra
C. Thoracic vertebra
D. sacral vertebra

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58.What does the arrow point to

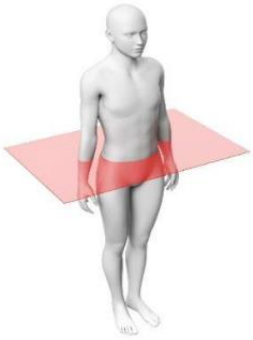
A. pedicle

B. lamina

C. Transverse process

D. Spine

59. The arrow points to



A. Sagittal plane

B. Coronal plane

C. Transverse plane

Anatomy Answers

1 - B	2 - B	3 - B	4 - C	5 - B
6 - E	7 - B	8 - B	9 - B	10 - D
11 - C	12 - B	13 - D	14 - B	15 - A
16 - A	17 - A	18 - A	19 - C	20 - B
21 - D	22 - B	23 - A	24 - B	25 - D
26 - A	27 - D	28 - A	29 - D	30 - A
31 - A	32 - D	33 - C	34 - A	35 - B
36 - D	37 - C	38 - C	39 - A	40 - A
41 - B	42 - B	43 - B	44 - D	45 - B
46 - D	47 - D	48 - A	49 - C	50 - A
51 - C	52 - A	53 - B	54 - C	55 - A

Embryology 1

1. The process by which the bilaminar embryonic disc is converted into a trilaminar disc:

A. Notochord
B. Gastrulation
C. Chorion

2. The cephalic end of the of the primitive streak is called:

A. primitive node
B. primitive pit
C. primitive groove

3. The source of the 3 germ layers of the embryo:

A. ectoderm
B. mesoderm
C. endoderm

4. At which week the primitive streak shows regressive changes:

A. End of the 2nd week
B. End of the 3rd week
C. End of the 4th week

5. It form the central nervous system:

A. primitive streak
B. notochord
C. intraembryonic mesoderm

6. The inner layer of the trophoblast is called:

A. Syncytiotrophoblast
B. Hypoblast
C. Cytotrophoblast
D. Epiblast

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7. The Extraembryonic Splanchnopleuric covers.

A. Trophoblast
B. Yolk sac
C. Amniotic sac
D. Epiblast

8. Cells of the. ..... Migrate in the direction of the primitive streak.

A. Hypoblast
B. Cytotrophoblast
C. Epiblast
D. Syncytiotrophoblast

9. The placenta is sustained by the help of the cytotrophoblast:

A. True
B. False

10. Gastrulation occurs during the 2nd week

A. True
B. False

11. Folding begins at.

A. end of 4th week
B. beginning of 5th week
C. end of 3rd week

12..... Stimulates the overlying ectoderm to form the CNS

A. notochord
B. primitive streak
C. none of the above

13. The somatic layer gives involuntary muscles of the body

A. True
B. False

14. There are. ..... Types of folding

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4

15. The notochord degenerates as the bodies of vertebrae form

A. True
B. False

16. The chorion consists of 3 layers

A. True
B. False

17. Cartilages are formed by.

A. primitive streak
B. notochord
C. none of the above

18. Nephrogenic cord give rises to.

A. the urinary system
B. genital system
C. both a and b

19. A notochord

A. develops into the spinal cord.
B. is derived from the roof of the yolk cell.
C. exerts an inductive influence on the surrounding tissue.

20. Folding results in all the following except

A. oral membrane becomes ventral.
B. foregut included in head fold.
C. connective stalk becomes dorsal.

21. The chorion consists of

A. cytotrophoblast
B. Syncytiotrophoblast
C. extraembryonic mesoderm
D. all the above

22. At 9th days the blastocyst has all the following except

A. early amniotic cavity
B. laminar embryonic disc
C. zone pellucidum surrounding it

23. At the cranial end of the primitive streak, lies the primitive

A. spot
B. node
C. notochord

24. A groove appears at the centre of the node called primitive node

A. True
B. False

25. The remnant of notochord degenerates is called

A. notochord
B. nucleus pulposus
C. primitive streak

26. The somatic layer gives .....

A. Muscles of body wall
B. Smooth muscle
C. Involuntary muscles

27.The mesoderm is absent in .....

A. Oral membrane
B. Cloacal membrane
C. All the above

28. There are ..... Types of folding

A. 3
B. 2
C. 4

29. In the 3rd weak, oral membrane is ventral

A. True
B. False

30. Gastrulation is converting the trilaminar flat embryo into a cylinder

A. True
B. False

31. Foregut Is formed during...

A. head fold
B. tail fold
C. lateral fold
D. gastrulation
E. implantation

32. Cloacal membrane is the future

A. mouth opening
B. ureter
C. urinary bladder
D. umbilical cord
E. none of the above

33. Folding is due to rapid growth of PNS

A. True
B. False

34. Folding occurs …….....

A. individually
B. simultaneously
C. laterally only
D. craniocaudally only

Embryology 1 Answers

1 - B	2 - A	3 - A	4 - C	5 - B
6 - C	7 - B	8 - C	9 - B	10 - B
11 - C	12 - A	13 - B	14 - A	15 - A
16 - A	17 - C	18 - C	19 - C	20 - C
21 - D	22 - C	23 - B	24 - B	25 - B
26 - A	27 - C	28 - B	29 - B	30 - B
31 - A	32 - C	33 - B	34 - B	

Embryology 2

1. Where does the process of sperm capacitation take place

A. Within the testes
B. Within the male urethra
C. Within the female genital tract
D. Within the ovum

2. Capacitation of the sperm

A. Removal of the head of the sperm
B. Is essential for fertilization
C. Prevents polyspermy
D. Occurs inside the male genital system

3. Capacitation is.....

A. Secretions of proteolytic enzymes
B. Removal of seminal plasma proteins from head of sperm
C. Zona being impermeable to other sperms
D. Deposition of sperms in vagina

4.Acrosome reaction includes.....

A. Secretion of hyaluronidase to digest zona pellucida
B. Secretion of trypsin -like enzyme to digest corona radiate.
C. Occurs in uterus
D. It is necessary for fertilization

5. Fertilization occurs in

A. uterus
B. cervix
C. ovary
D. fallopian tube

6. The part of fallopian tube in which the fertilization occurs is

A. Infundibulum
B. Isthmus
C. Intramural part
D. Amp

7. The secondary oocyte continues the second meiotic after

A. Birth
B. puberty
C. Fertilization
D. cleavage

8. The stage of ovum at fertilization is

A. 2ry oocyte
B. 1ry oocyte
C. Mature ovum
D. oogonia

9. Mature ovum (and the same for 2nd polar body. Contain

A. 46 single chromosome 1n
B. 46 single chromosome 2n
C. 23 double chromosome 2n
D. 23 single chromosome 1n

10. One of the following processes is responsible for preventing a second sperm to enter the fertilized ovum:

A. Capacitation.
B. Segmentation.
C. Acrosomal reaction
D. Zona reaction.

11..... Makes zone pellucida impermeable to other sperms after fertilization

A. Acrosome reaction
B. Cortical reaction
C. Decidual reaction
D. Capacitation

12 .Where does the process of sperm capacitation take place?

A. Within the testes
B. Within the male urethra
C. Within the cervix
D. Within the ovum

13. Which of these is the jelly-like layer that surrounds a fertilized egg?

A. Zona pellucida
B. Corona radiata
C. Tunica albuginea
D. Zona reticularis

14. How many days after fertilization does the fertilized ovum enter uterine cavity?

A.8 days
B.2 days
C.1 day
D.4-5 days

15. At which stage of development does a fertilized ovum enter uterus

A. 2 cell stage
B. Gastrula
C. Morula
D.4 cell stage

16. Name of the daughter cells of zygotes, become smaller and smaller due to fast division in a limited space, is:

A. morula
B. oocytes
C. blastomeres
D. blastocysts

17. When the cell mass becomes filled with fluid in the late morula, it becomes:

A. oocyte
B. trophoblast
C. zygote
D. blastocyst

18. The …… is a cluster of cells on one side of the blastocyst cavity and will eventually form the embryo:

A. morula
B. oocyte
C. blastomere
D. inner cell mass

19. The…… will give fetal part of placenta:

A. morula
B. blastomere
C. inner cell mass
D. trophoblast

20. The …… can help penetrate corona radiate around ovm :

A. hyaluronidase
B. zona lysin
C. trypsin
D. pepsin

21. Determination of sex of embryo occurs at:

A. implantation
B. at birth
C. after 2 months intrauterine
D. at fertilization

22. Superfetation is.....

A. Fertilization of 2 different ova by 2 different sperms at 2 different acts
B. Unfertilized ovum was stimulated to grow and divide
C. Fertilization of one oocyte by 2 sperms
D. Implantation at inferior segment of uterus

23. Which of the following cells contains a haploid number of chromosomes (23 chromosomes)?

A. Primary oocyte.
B. Primary spermatocyte.
C. Somatic skin cell.
D. Sperm.

24. Cleavage occurs in.

A. Uterus
B. Uterine tube
C. Ovary
D. Vagina

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25. Zygote is prevented from implantation into uterine tube by.....

A. Trophoblast
B. Corona radiata
C. Zona pellucida
D. Blastomeres

26. Each individual cell in the morula is referred as

A. Blastomere
B. Amnion
C. Chorion
D. Zygote

27. To what does the term cleavage refer to :

A. A series of cellular expansions.
B. A series of cellular divisions.
C. A series of cellular extensions.
D. A series of cellular specializations.

28. The forms after about 72 hours from fertilization and forms a solid cluster of 16-32 blastomeres:

A. morula
B. oocyte
C. blastocyst
D. inner cell mass

29. A zygote can also be referred to as a fertilized

A. morula
B. oocyte
C. blastomere
D. blastocyst

30. With the light microscope, the zona pellucida appears as a translucent membrane surrounding the:

A. secondary oocyte
B. zygote
C. morula
D. all the above

31. Ectopic pregnancy may be due to

A. Late loss of zona pellucida
B. Fibrosis of uterine tube due to repeated pelvic inflammation
C. Early loss of trophoblast
D. Formation of morula

32. Which of the following has stages arranged in the sequence in which they occur?

A. gastrula- -> blastula-->fetus
B. egg - -> gastrula - -> morula
C. gastrula - -> blastula - -> morula
D. zygote - -> morula - ->blastula

33. At which stage of development does a fertilized ovum undergo implantation?

A. 2 cell stage
B. Gastrula
C. Morula
D. Blastocyst

34. How many sperms are present per ejaculate?

A. Many thousands
B. Many millions
C. Many billions
D. Many trillions

35. Which of the following is correct about the male pronucleus?

A. it is formed only when the zygote is a male
B. it has 46 chromosomes.
C. it carries only paternal genome
D. it is observed only in the cytoplasm of the secondary oocyte

36. Which of the following is found in definitive umbilical cord

A. 2 umbilical arteries
B. 2 umbilical veins
C. Allantois

37. Premature labour can happen when the amniotic fluid is

A. 1000
B. 1800
C. 400
D. 1200

38. Primative streak degenrates at the end of ..... Week

A.4th
B.5th
C.2nd
D.3rd

39. Which type of mesoderm is surrounding the yolk sac ?

A.Somatopleuric mesoderm
B.Splanchnopleuric mesoderm

40. A child came with feces coming out of umbilicus, what was he diagnosed with ?

A. Urachal fistula
B. Vitelline fistula
C. Urachal sinus
D. Vitelline sinus

41..... Connects between extraembryonic and middlegut

A. yolk stalk
B. Body stalk
C. Vitelline duct
D. Alantois

42. A woman had postpartum hemorrhage, what is the reason?

A. Placenta previa
B. Accessory placenta
C. Normal placent

43. At the end of 4th week the fetus is called

A. Morula
B. Blastocyst

44. Which of the following membranes enters in the composition of the embryo

A. chorion

B. yolk sac

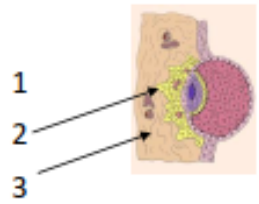
45. From which layer this organ is rising

A. Intermediate cell mass

B. Ectoderm

C. Endoderm

46. Which number point to Trophoblast

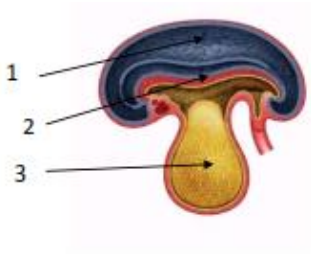


A.1

B.2

C.3

47. Which number point to Amniotic cavity



A.2

B.3

C.1

Embryology 2 Answers

1. C	2.B	3. B	4. D	5. D
6. D	7. C	8. A	9. D	10.D
11. B	12. C	13. A	14.D	15. C
16. C	17. D	18. D	19. D	20. A
21. D	22. A	23. D	24.B	25. C
26. A	27. B	28. A	29. B	30. D
31. B	32. D	33. D	34. B	35. C
36. A	37. B	38. A	39. B	40. B
41. A	42. B	43. B	44. B	45.A
46.B	47.C			